

Transportation Security

SNL Biosecurity Team
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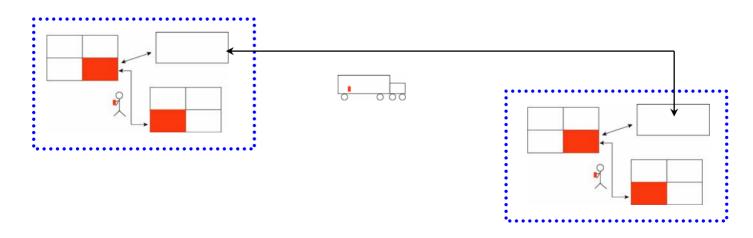






Infectious Substance Transport

- Necessary for research, diagnosis, outbreak response
- Safe and secure transport is critical
 - Securing dangerous pathogens and toxins against theft and sabotage while outside of restricted areas (e.g. laboratories)







Infectious Substance Transport is Highly Regulated

- UN Committee of Experts on Transport of Dangerous Goods
 - 27 countries (voting)
 - Non-voting observers
 - ICAO, IATA, WHO,
 - Model Regulations (Orange Book)
- Modes of Transportation
 - Air: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 - Others: Road, Rail, Water
- National Regulations

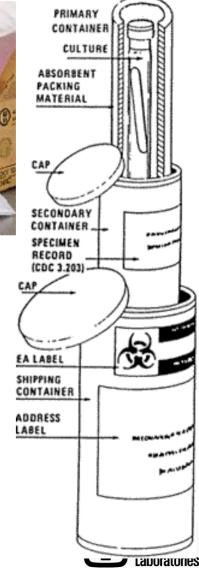




Safe transport of infectious materials

- **Permit to Ship**
 - **Classify material**
 - Infectious vs diagnostic
- **Packaging**
 - Packaging material then determined
 - Must be UN certified
 - **Triple-pack system**
 - Overpacks and permitted quantities
 - 50 ml on commercial aircraft
 - 4 liters on cargo
 - **Overpack quantity**
 - Re-use of packing materials
 - **Dry-Ice**
 - Class 9 Hazmat







Material Transport Security

- Why?
 - Dangerous pathogens and toxins are vulnerable to theft during movement outside of protected areas
- Who?
 - Facilities, carriers, and states all responsible
- The goal of transport security is
 - To mitigate the risk of theft during transport





Chain of Custody: Principles

- Aims to protect material by documenting
 - All individuals who have control of material
 - Secure receipt of material at appropriate location
 - End-user agreement
- Chain of custody documentation includes
 - Description of material being moved
 - Contact information for a responsible person
 - Time/date signatures of every person who assumes control







Facility Responsibilities

- Personnel management
 - For people who have access to dangerous pathogens and toxins or information during transfers
- Establish chain of custody (CoC)
 - Record all individuals who have contact with the dangerous pathogens and toxins
- Provide physical security
 - For packages that need temporary storage
- Protect transport documentation
- Determine who is able to authorize, transport, and receive dangerous pathogens and toxins





Transport Security Process

- Responsible authority pre-approves all transport
- Transport should be documented in lab records
- Transport is controlled and documented in delivery records
- Timely shipping methods are used
- Chain of Custody is maintained
- Notification of successful receipt





Summary

- Biological material transport is essential for research and public health
- Transport security can be enhanced through the following mechanisms:
 - Control
 - Accountability
 - Documentation
 - Oversight / authorization / audits
 - Personnel management

